

## Letter in Regard to the Election North Carolina.

Governor of North Carolina in response to a request for a copy of certificates of election from the Secretary of the State, says the result of the election will be officially not made known until after the speaker of the house opens all returns in the presence of all

branches of the Legislature, which do not convene until the third Monday of November. There are some fifty counties yet to be heard from. Except partial returns, the most heard from are semi official, and it is pretty safe

Signed, **T. R. CALDWELL**  
**Weather Report.**

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Westerly winds, gradually backing southerly; and clear weather generally will prevail on Sunday from Virginia to Maine. Clear weather generally will prevail from North Carolina to north Florida, with southerly to westerly

winds, and from Alabama to East Texas, with southerly winds. Cloudy weather and areas of rain from Kentucky northeastward to northern New York and Lake Erie. Rising barometer northeasterly to northwesterly. Winds and clearing weather expected.

**Ex-President Johnson's Speech**  
NASHVILLE, August 17  
Andrew Johnson made his promise

speech to-day at the Exposition building, in this city, to about three thousand people. It did not vary much from the Knoxville speech, though more elaborate. He referred to the general preference for military men for office, and warned the people against it and offered

evil tendency, and while speaking unhesitatingly asked amnesty for himself. It is understood from this that he desires the nomination for Congress for State at large.

**The Diario on the Situation.**

HAVANA, August 17.—In an editorial article on the situation, the *Diario* says "we are now in the middle of August and the indications are that the winter campaign against the insurgents will be necessary."

we are convinced that the campaign of 1872-73 will be as it should be, the last will have to sustain." The *Diario* says if necessary sufficient troops will be at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief to hedge in the insurgents with a circle of bayonets.

**The Liberal Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.**  
BOSTON, August 17

It is stated that at a meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats to-day, it was resolved to ask Charles

Francis Adams to become their candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. A telegram on the subject is said to have then been sent to Geneva.

**Railroad Seized.**

MEXICO, August 17

The surveyor of customs seized a portion of the track of Memphis and Little Rock Railroad unpaid dues on rails. It amounted thirteen thousand dollars in gold. is tearing up an inclined plain le

**Mace and O'Baldwin.**  
New York, August 17.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
**GRANVILLE COUNTY.**  
**SUPERIOR COURT.**

**John M. Barnes, Adm'r of Mrs. Nancy Brame**—against **William L. Brame, Jan. A. Brame and others**—**Special Proceedings to make Real Estate Assets.**

On motion of John W. Hays, Attorney for the plaintiff, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Daily News, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, notifying the said defendants of the filing of the complaint in this proceeding and that the same is for sale of real estate.

C. BETTS,  
Clerk Sup. Court, Granville County

aug.7-6w.

**NORFOLK.**

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**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

90 Water Street & 41 Commerce Street  
**NORFOLK, VA.,**  
We deal very largely in

General and full stock of GROCERIES  
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**AND COTTON FACTORS,**  
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**NORFOLK, VA.**

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**Excellent Tobacco Fertilizer.**  
Cash advances on Produce in hand ex on  
Bills Lading. **aprowim.**



# The Raleigh Daily News

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.  
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1872.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET!



FOR PRESIDENT:  
**HORACE GREELEY,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**B. GRANT BROWN,**  
OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT  
AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Electors for State at Large—Thos. J. Jarvis, of Tyrrell, and E. W. Pou, of Johnston county.

First District—Octavius Coke, of Chowan.

Second District—Swift Galloway, of Greene.

Third District—T. C. Fuller, of Cumberland.

Fourth District—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.

Fifth District—David F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Sixth District—W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

Seventh District—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.

Eighth District—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

## IRREVERENCE.

"THERE MAY BE SOME DEMOCRATS PRESENT WHO ARE REPENTANT AND LIKE TO PREACH TO SINNERS. YOU HAVE HEARD OF THE FELLOW WHO SAID, 'I CAME NOT TO CALL THE RIGHTEOUS, BUT SINNERS, TO REPENTANCE.'"—*Delano in his speech at Raleigh.*

## THE QUESTION OF CONTESTING THE STATE ELECTION.

We have from the first demanded that the late election be thoroughly investigated from one end of the State to the other. Evidences of positive frauds have reached us from every quarter, and all that is wanting to substantiate the fact that Judge Merrimon and the whole Conservative State ticket have been elected by a large majority is the proof of the Radical frauds which are asserted, and which we believe to have been perpetrated in almost every county in the State. The cry comes up from all sections "let the election be contested, and let the polls be purged of all this villany and corruption." And so say we. The candid test upon the Conservative State ticket stand ready to test the matter before the proper tribunal, but the question of proof remains with the people. That immense frauds have been perpetrated we have not the shadow of a doubt, and we honestly believe that Judge Merrimon has defeated Gov. Caldwell by more than 5,000 majority. It now remains with the people of the State to say whether or not the 100,000 honest voters of North Carolina shall be heard in the government of the State, or whether the damnable workings of John Pool and others of his ilk, in putting upon us 10,000 fraudulent votes in order to carry out their own selfish and party ends, shall be allowed. The very interest of North Carolina and of her people demand that this matter shall be thoroughly investigated, and that the polls shall be purged of this villany and corruption. The Radical press say that there has been fraud upon the Democratic side. We boldly assert that this is false; but be this as it may, we demand investigation, and wherever there is guilt let it be punished. We want an honest election, let the sufferer be who it may. If Caldwell has been elected by an honest vote, none will yield more cheerfully than we to the voice of the people. But there has been fraud, an abundance of it; and for the sake of a honest government, and in justice to the people of the State, the perpetrators of these frauds should be brought to punishment. The November election is to follow, and if this thing is allowed to continue, the honest vote of the State may as well be cast into the sea as hurled against the Radical corruption which defies all opposition because of the power of fraud which it wields.

Again we say, let the people of every county and precinct look closely into this matter, and send to the State Executive Committee evidences of fraud which will enable the State ticket to contest the election with the facts before them.

The Republicans are growing uneasy and wrathful over the proposed contest—they smell the danger from afar. The *Era* affects to be quite indignant at "this outrage upon the people of the State," and wants to know "if the people will silently submit to such an outrage against the ballot, or whether they will take their affairs into their own hands and sustain Gov. Caldwell as the rightful and legally elected Governor of North Carolina." Notwithstanding this incendiary language of the *Era*, we shall continue to maintain that the honest voice of the people of North Carolina has a right to be heard, and if fraud can be overcome by the application of truth and honesty, then it should be done. Let the investigation be had—we can stand it if the Radicals can.

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## THE TRIBUNE ON JUDGE SETTLE.

The New York Tribune, of a recent date, has a long article on Judge Settle, a defeated Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, in which his arguments are ventilated in a manner which must be anything but satisfactory to the ex-Minister to Peru.

Among the charges of Judge Settle is one which has been repeated by Republican journals and is not confined to public speakers. He charges that Mr. Greeley was the first Union Leaguer he ever heard of. The Tribune says there is a vast difference between the social union leagues of the North and the political organizations known by that name in the South, and that to such as the latter, Mr. Greeley never belonged in his life. The deep, dark designs of that organization were never known to the people of the North, they have no conception of the outrageous uses to which it was put in the South, how it was perverted from its original design.

Furthermore, Judge Settle says Mr. Greeley advocated a general confiscation of all property in the insurrectionary States. This, the Tribune says originated with one of Grant's faithful followers B. F. Wade.

With such false statements as these do Radical politicians seek to deceive the people. With a reckless disregard for the truth, all sorts of assertions are palmed off as being the emanations of Mr. Greeley, and yet none of them will bear the test of an examination.

The people should not place confidence in what Radical speakers tell them; if they will deceive in one thing, they will do so in another.

The Tribune refutes many more of the assertions of Judge Settle, and concludes as follows:

Enough. Either this man does not know how to tell the truth, or he does not care whether he tells it or not. Some of these falsehoods are cunning, but all of them are reckless, and the man must have known that it was in the power of any person who chose to follow him to expose any one of them. We give him the benefit of his asserted correction about Peru. Any reader who, in the light of the above extracts, chooses still to believe him is exhorted to do so! We confess ourselves utterly unable to decide whether he may or may not have been in Peru, and, after this speech, attach no more weight to his own declaration that he was, than we would to an extra curse or two from a vagrant fishwoman.

## THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

We have as yet been unable to get the correct list of names of the members elect of the Legislature, owing to the tardiness that is exhibited in making full returns to the Secretary of State. The Senate will possibly have in it 32 good Conservatives to 18 Republicans, or a majority of 14, and bring two short of a two-thirds majority. The House will have 65 Conservatives against 55 Republicans, or a majority of 10. This will give a majority on joint ballot of the two Houses of 24.

The only change that can be effected in this statement is the possibility of J. Edwin Moore, Conservative of Martin, not being returned elected. A dispute is now going on in that county in consequence of a precinct being thrown out. Should the certificate of election be given Mr. Moore, the figures will stand as above stated.

This majority ensures the election of an honest Senator in the place of John Pool, and effectually ties the hands of Mr. Caldwell should he take his seat against the honest expressed voice of the people of the State as the first instant. But in the defeat of Pool the people of North Carolina have great cause of rejoicing, as, with the gallant Ransom and an able coadjutor in the Senate chamber, the citizens of our State will have their rights protected. All honor to North Carolina's sons for having fought so successfully on the first day of August against the combined efforts of the Federal and State administrations and all the damnable machinations and intrigues of Radicalism.

## THE COLORED MAN.

The colored people have become a large element in politics in the South, and it becomes the duty of the whites to strive to prevent their becoming the dupes of that class of men whom they have blindly followed since they were given the right of the ballot. It is indeed a difficult task to show them that designing ones of the Radical party have only cared for them in so far as they could use them, and the boasted friendship of those who are aptly styled carpet-baggers arises only from a hope that they may aid them in their efforts for office.

The interests of the two races are similar, the whites of the South are true friends of the blacks, and the sooner they cut loose from designing men the better it will be for them.

Our speakers should endeavor to impress this upon the colored man, and in every way should teach him that Horace Greeley is the man above all others who will look well to their interests as President of the United States.

## GREENEY CLUBS.

The Statesville American, whose editor was once a staunch supporter of the Democracy, but, alas, for the weakness of poor human nature, has given in his adhesion to the opposite side, says "evil-disposed persons are engaged in organizing what they term Greeley clubs, but in fact only another term for Ku Klux."

The article then counsels the people to avoid joining all such unlawful "Klans if they would escape trouble."

Such assertions as these are surprising, no man of sense credits such statements, and they are only made to deceive the ignorant.

Greeley clubs another term for the Ku Klux, indeed! This editor was, perhaps, endeavoring to be facetious, for he really could not give credence to his own statements.

How about the leagues? We extend an invitation to all Republicans to visit the meetings of the Greeley clubs, whose meetings are always public. Will Republicans allow Democrats to be spectators of their league meetings? No, they will not, they know they are unlawful, that their teachings are dangerous, and consequently their meetings are secret. Greeley clubs are satisfied that their acts should be scrutinized, how is it with the league?

## GREELEY AND THE PRISONERS AT ALBANY.

It now comes to light that Mr. Greeley deserves the credit for recommending the relief for some of the Southern prisoners confined at Albany, and that the attention of Mr. Gerritt Smith was called to it about two months since by Mr. Greeley, and he was urged to interfere with President Grant for them. This will appear from an extract taken from the Tribune:

Some two months ago Mr. Greeley called the attention of Mr. Gerritt Smith to the fact that many of the Ku Klux prisoners confined at Albany were deserving of the interposition of Executive clemency. He urged that some of these poor creatures were so grossly ignorant, that others were too young to comprehend the nature of the fearful obligations which they had assumed, and that others had undoubtedly been terrified into joining the Ku Klux organizations. Mr. Greeley asked Mr. Smith, as a philanthropist, to examine into the facts of the case for himself, and use his influence with the President, with whom his relations were cordially close, in behalf of such prisoners as deserved it. Mr. Smith agreed to look into the affair, but said he was doubtful if the President would be induced, in the midst of a heated campaign, to take steps for the release of any of the prisoners, as it might injure his political prospects. The result of the examination by Mr. Gerritt Smith, and his subsequent report to the President (confirming Mr. Greeley's views), was that Col. Whitney, of the United States Secret Service, was detailed to make an official examination. His report, of which we print a synopsis to-day, exactly justifies the wisdom of Mr. Greeley's observations and conclusions. The country will now be interested to see if the President will yield to the suggestions made in the interest of humanity, or will vindicate the sagacity of Mr. Gerritt Smith's opinion that he could not venture on this act of justice lest it might injure his political prospects.

But this material progress, great and unexampled as it is, falls immeasurably behind the mental awakening of the century. Never since Luther and Zuinglius, each for himself, proclaimed the priceless truths of the Reformation, has there been such a universal rehabilitation of creeds and theories. Some of our philosophers assert that they can suggest even the very year from which this unsteady thought dates: Mason, for example, placing it in 1848. This renaissance is intimately connected with our advance in the practical arts of civilization. Tennyson connects the two together:

"In the steamship, in the railway in the thoughts that shake mankind, As the Reformation was in part brought about by, and indissolubly connected with, the enlargement of ideas resulting from the invention of printing and the discovery of America, so in the most abstract thought of our day we feel the potent influence of our daily association with the material tokens of a vast and rapid progress. And extreme, erroneous as doubtless many of the prevailing theories are, re-assured that from year to year the world does not retrocede. Its seeming departure from the direct course is but as the tacking of a vessel against the wind, and serves only to bring us finally to the desired haven. Or rather, the advance of discovery is like the course of the spiral, which changing its direction at every point, winds around the sphere toward the pole of truth, attaining nearer thereto at each revolution, but reaching it only in the infinite circlings of eternity."

Of those who are so prompt to cry out that inquiries and criticisms of the kind alluded to are condemned by the voice of inspiration, we may well inquire where God has placed the limit upon our investigation? Man is to be a proclaimer to his fellow-man, "Thou shalt thou go in safety, and no farther," and to declare that the barriers his puny hands have erected are the handiwork of God. Has our Creator forbidden us to trace the history of our own race back to the ages when like beasts of the forest man lived with only the dim instinct of his appetites? Has He forbidden us to search through geological records into the hidden truths of the theory of development? No, gentlemen, God is not displeased with sincere inquiry; and whether or not we attain even proximate truth.

"While this muddy vesture of decay At least we will have engaged in the grandest work vouchsafed to mortals, an honest search for truth."

Let not the fierceness of bigots force you, by reaction, into doubt and skepticism, where they call into question the inspiration of the word of God. While I do not wish to fall into the very error of positive assertion that I have been denouncing, it does seem to me that it is madness to doubt, that the ethics and the law, the love and the gospel of the Scriptures, descended from heaven, out of God.

while nothing is further from my purpose than to suggest one word which may be construed as the utterance of a partisan, still, it is evident to the most unobscured eye that to be of active service in the commonwealth, or even to act with common justice to ourselves, our fellow citizens and our future, ideas and emotions belonging to "Days that are over, dreams that are done," must be laid in an eternal grave.

In our country, and shaken to its centre as it has been by internecine strife, still smoldering from the powder of a thousand battles, cramped and misgoverned by imbecility and corruption, thank God we have yet a country, to-day every man stands equal before the law. Five millions of serfs have been invested with the dignity of freemen, and into their untied hands has been placed the ballot with its mighty power. To enable us to act with wisdom in this changed condition of political society, a thorough rehabilitation of our ideas is requisite. Sadly,

the report issued by the committee of investigation on the Communist insurrection in Paris, shows that among the prisoners charged with complicity in the insurrection were 1,831 women and 681 children, the latter ranging from seven to sixteen years. That sturdy Communist of seven years must have been a dangerous desperado indeed.

Confirmation of the fact that the Emperor William snubbed General Sherman and his party of hangers on in Berlin is given in the fact that the Berlin papers approve of the Emperor's conduct on the occasion, on the ground that Sherman has always been the enemy of Germany, and that in newspaper articles he has disparaged the ability of General von Moltke and other German Generals.

The question of admitting female students at the University of Zurich promises to be settled definitely in the negative, as the professors there are unanimously opposed to their admission, and intend to apply to the Federal Government of Switzerland for the passage of a bill restricting the rights of studentship to males.

It is stated that the University of Berlin is in a state of decadence. Most of its great professors are anxious to go to other universities, and Leipzig at present has more students than Berlin.

Extracts from an Address Delivered before the Convention of the Chi Phi Fraternity, held at the University of Virginia, June 25th, 1870, by Fabius H. Busbee, M. A., of Raleigh, N. C.

For many years in the Southern States we have been by birth and education essentially conservative. Aggressive, undoubtedly, has frequently been the tone of our recognized exponents, but it has universally been the aggressive recalcitrance of conservatism against the inroads of disturbing thought. The argument in defense of slavery, for instance, as morally defensible *per se*, was based directly upon the barbarous customs of the biblical ages, and was in opposition to the ethics of every civilized nation in Christendom. My purpose to-night, however, is not to pursue an inquiry into the bases of our past beliefs, but to urge upon you the necessity for educated, untrammeled thought and action in the future. Our young men owe it as a sacred duty to the noble commonwealths whose representatives they are, to their impoverished fellow citizens whose war-stricken homes it falls partly within their province to repair, to the great nation of which they are integral parts, to the ever-pressing claims of pure morality and wise government everywhere, that they should free themselves from a sentimental adherence to ideas born of an irremediable condition.

Truly, if Newer knowledge, drawing nigh, Bring truth that sways the soul of man, it must be of the greatest importance to each one of us, that such truth be received and acted upon. The themethen, to which your attention is called, is the necessity for free thought, especially in reference to the young men of the South.

Our advancement in the material arts of civilization furnishes a prolific theme for editorial panegyric and extravagant rhetoric. It is hard to go beyond the simple truth. By the industry of man continents are discovered, and the waters of diverse seas fraternally commingle. Oceans are bridged by "the world-winged, whispering wire," and thought is flashed from hemisphere to hemisphere. Great lines of intercommunication cross the sterile steppes of Russia, and the arid desert of America, and the rush of the lightning locomotive shakes the wigwag of the Sioux and the tent of the Tartar. The steamboat supplies the raft of the pioneer, the reaper, the scythe of the laborer, the chapeau of the dandy, the musket of our soldiers. In every department of labor and invention a similar progress is perceptible.

But this material progress, great and unexampled as it is, falls immeasurably behind the mental awakening of the century. Never since Luther and Zuinglius, each for himself, proclaimed the priceless truths of the Reformation, has there been such a universal rehabilitation of creeds and theories. Some of our philosophers assert that they can suggest even the very year from which this unsteady thought dates: Mason, for example, placing it in 1848. This renaissance is intimately connected with our advance in the practical arts of civilization. Tennyson connects the two together:

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gentlemen, for the task is an unutterably sad one.

"Ring out a slowly dying cause, And ancient forms of party strife," And let us devoutly hope that we may be enabled in ways and times as yet concealed from view, to

"Ring in the nobler modes of life, With sweeter manners, purer laws."

Advocating, as I have done, the necessity of liberal inquiry into the abuses of the things that are and the merits of the things to be, at the risk of incongruity, I feel it my duty to suggest two particular at least, in which our Southern conservatism cannot be too rigidly maintained. We should unceasingly strive to preserve and perpetuate the equality of a Southern gentleman, and the civil and personal liberty that the republic owes each freeman within its borders. Verily, in this material century, when the nation's President publicly declares that manufacturers are better than chivalry, we may well fear that the characteristic traits of a Southern gentleman will not survive the rooting of our social condition. Examine with views not altogether mercenary that which is offered you as a substitute for what Browning terms

"The chivalry That dares the right."

The quick sense of honor, the unswerving integrity, the utter scorn of a lie, the prompt resentment of an insult, the unselfish neglect of personal consideration, the tender courtesy—all the traits that go to make up the Southern gentleman—all ought to be, and must be, kept alive in you, and handed down by you unimpaired. The changes in our social and political condition make it all the more essential that this, at least, shall be preserved from the wreck. Look around you, gentlemen, and everywhere you see

"The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan, And soiled with all ignoble use."

Upon you, and the class of which you are the representatives, rests the responsibility of preserving this character. Again let me beseech you to spare no honest exertion to secure and perpetuate the priceless blessings of civil and personal liberty. These principles are to-day, under the shadow of the American flag, in fearful jeopardy. While the tendency of radicalism across the Atlantic is to secure to the humblest citizen the complete protection of his personal liberty, here the result, if not the object, is to subject the States and the citizens to restrictions unknown before. Even those sacred principles emanating from God, maturing for centuries in the hearts of Anglo-Saxon and Norman alike, bursting forth into the grand expression of a freeman's rights in the twenty ninth section of the Great Charter, these immemorial rights of English-speaking men are trembling for their existence. Guard them, gentlemen, as you value your lives, as you hope for the future welfare of your country.

As examples of single hearted devotion to these principles of liberty, where can you find nobler than your late comrades in arms. In this connection I care neither for the real issues involved in the contest, nor the respective merits of the contending parties. Misled they may have been, but the controlling purpose of the men who wore the grey was lofty, their faith as pure, their devotion as perfect, as ever entered human warrior's soul. The protection of home and its dear ones, the preservation of their States from the invading foot of the enemy, the maintenance of civil liberty, these were great ideas for which our heroes fought, and fought so well. He who was with them and will not hear willing testimony to the integrity of their purpose, the matchless glory of their valiant deeds, let him be anathema, *maranatha*. And what tongue can do justice to those who fell—those unknown stars were early looted from the firmament of time to sparkle with immortal lustre amid the constellations of eternity." Aye, clubmates, go where the moon light glitters in the dewy grass, waving over the graves of Harris, of Cowan, of Gray, of all our brethren who fearlessly met a soldier's death upon the field, and learn of them that noble devotion which beautified their lives, and made their deaths triumphant.

Indeed, "The brave Die never. Being deathless they but change Their arms for more—their country's heart."

Their resting-places shall for aye be holy ground, around which shall forever cluster the tenderest memories of our lives. When love of country shall grow cold within us, in their glowing ashes may its holy spark ever be kindled.

To guard the interests of the fraternity, and to maintain its spotless reputation is the task entrusted to you. While you need not seek to find any elysian society perfect harmony forever reigns, for such exist only in Utopia, you have found a fraternal association of educated gentlemen; and while club intercourse alone can never create real friendship, the worthy will find that it greatly promotes it.

And you may well be proud of your fraternity! Its unostentatious origin, its rapid extension prior to 1861, its gallant record during the war, when its sons were in the field and its fires kept alive upon the single hearthstone of the parent Alpha, its revival and unexampled prosperity since—all make up a history of which we are not ashamed.

We have bridged the Atlantic with the cords of love. Our standard to-day is floating from the principal seats of learning in the South. Its sword is as "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," its star is "lustrous with the glory of victory! *Esto perpetua!*"

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Grocer and Commission Merchant

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## EDUCATIONAL.

WESLEYAN FEMALE ACADEMY.

MURFREESBORO, N. C.

The SIXTEENTH scholastic year begins 4th Monday (23rd) of September, 1872, and ends 1st Wednesday in June, 1873.

FACULTY:

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